

St. Johnsbury Caledonian

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 ARTHUR F. STONE,
 Editor and Publisher.

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TERMS OF THE CALEDONIAN.
 One year to any address, \$1.50
 Six months, .75
 Three months, .50
 Clergymen in Caledonia county, \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.
 These advertising rates have been adopted
 by the CALEDONIAN and will be used until
 further notice.
 Per inch per week, \$1. Per month, \$1.50.
 For three months, \$3. For six months, \$5.
 One year, \$8.
 Local notices, wants, for sale, etc., 2 cents
 per word first insertion. (These will be set
 in reading matter type and given the best
 position in the paper.) Legal notices 10
 cents a line, three insertions. Probate notices
 \$2.50 each for three insertions. Dissolution,
 libelation and similar notices \$1.50 each for
 three insertions. Card of thanks, 75 cents.
 Obituary poetry, 10 cents a line.

THE CALEDONIAN CO.

An Advertising Thought.

The newspaper-reading public now-
 days look for something more than mere
 "news" in its journals. The purchase
 and sale of the commodities are among
 the most important events of everyday
 life. Therefore the wise merchant tells
 the public what he wants to sell, and
 there is no better way to convey this in-
 formation than by advertising. To be
 sure, his "news" does not come by cable,
 telegraph or over the editor's desk, but
 it is very important news all the same.
 —Printer's Ink, April 27, 1904.

A Remarkable Record.

Just 21 years ago a new law firm was
 established in St. Johnsbury when Wen-
 dell P. Stafford, fresh from laurels won
 at the Boston University law school,
 became a member of the firm of Belden,
 Ide & Stafford. It was recognized every-
 where as one of the ablest law firms in
 the state, though the partnership was
 soon terminated by the removal of the
 senior partner to the northwest. A gen-
 eration has grown up in St. Johnsbury
 since that time, but in this time high
 judicial honors have come to each mem-
 ber of that trio, and no one doubts but
 what succeeding years will bring to each
 of them still further advancement. Hon.
 Henry C. Belden removed to Minneapo-
 lis and became judge of the district court
 of Hennepin county, the highest trial
 court in Minnesota. Hon. Henry C. Ide
 was appointed land commissioner of
 Samoa and later chief justice of those
 islands. When the United States found
 that a colonial policy had to be devel-
 oped, he was naturally selected for the
 Philippine service where he is now sec-
 retary of justice and finance on the Phil-
 ippine commission and vice-governor of
 the islands. The junior member of this
 firm was just past his majority when he
 entered it, represented St. Johnsbury in
 the legislature when he was 31, and
 before he was 40 years old was appointed
 one of the judges of the supreme court
 of Vermont. Now a higher honor has come
 to this brilliant and scholarly jurist, and
 he has no heartier congratulations over
 the appointment than from his friends in
 the town where he has lived for the past
 25 years.

St. Johnsbury Has a Candidate.

The promotion of Judge Stafford to
 the supreme court of the District of Col-
 umbia will leave a vacancy in the Ver-
 mont supreme court bench which Gov.
 McCullough will have to fill, and the
 Caledonia county bar have united on
 Harry Blodgett and will urge his ap-
 pointment. Mr. Blodgett has been a
 member of the Vermont bar since 1873,
 and is generally recognized as one of the
 most learned attorneys in this section of
 the state. He was state's attorney for
 two terms and one of the Caledonia
 county senators in 1898, serving on the
 most important committees in the leg-
 islature, the judiciary and railroad com-
 mittees. Besides being splendidly
 equipped for the position, there is a geo-
 graphical fitness in the appointment, as,
 after Judge Stafford's retirement, there
 will be no judge on the bench from either
 Orleans, Essex or Caledonia counties.
 St. Johnsbury is the natural center for
 each of these counties and the next
 judge ought to be appointed from this
 town, and his name ought to be Harry
 Blodgett.

Col. E. C. Benton of Boston has been
 elected one of the delegates at large to the
 republican national convention in a con-
 test which was full of interesting features.
 Col. Benton was an easy winner in the
 Massachusetts convention, and his many
 friends in St. Johnsbury and Essex
 county will extend congratulations over
 this recognition of his loyalty to the
 party as well as his ability.

The Vermont delegation at the Chicago
 convention may have a chance to vote
 for a distinguished Vermonter for vice-
 president, as Washington gossip now
 points to Secretary of the Treasury
 Shaw as Mr. Roosevelt's running mate.
 Mr. Shaw has made a record in the
 treasury department and comes from a
 state that has furnished some notable
 public men for the Roosevelt adminis-
 tration.

Is the editor of the Burlington Free
 Press aspiring to be a humorist as well
 as framer of party platforms? Here, for
 instance, is a flattering notice of Judge
 Stafford, but he is called a successful
 politician, and worse than that, "un-
 swearing as a judge."

County Politics.

There is little change in the local po-
 litical situation from what was outlined
 in these columns a month ago. It is now
 definitely announced that Col. T. C.
 Fletcher will not be a candidate for
 senator, which leaves the field clear for
 Lawyer Slack. W. H. Taylor of Hard-
 wick will not be a candidate for senator,
 neither will his partner, Lawyer Dutton,
 enter the lists for state's attorney. But
 Hardwick will have a candidate for the
 latter office, as Melvin G. Morse, the
 present state's attorney, is a candidate
 for reelection. The St. Johnsbury cor-
 respondent of the Lyndon Union has
 been giving brief sketches of the various
 candidates for state's attorney, and last
 week's paper had the following about
 Lawyer Thompson:

"Frank D. Thompson, of the law firm
 of Porter & Thompson, is a candidate
 for state's attorney, seeking the republi-
 can nomination. Mr. Thompson is a
 young lawyer of ability, a graduate
 with honors from the Boston University
 law school, and stood third in his class
 for admission to the bar. He is a careful,
 conservative young lawyer, who uses
 good judgment in his practice, endeavor-
 ing always to avoid rather than excite
 litigation. Mr. Thompson is well qual-
 ified to serve the public in the office for
 which he aspires, and if he receives the
 nomination and election will make the
 public a good officer."

Among the names mentioned for dele-
 gates to the national democratic conven-
 tion are Elisha May of this place, N. A.
 Bullard, of Burlington, E. J. Tiffany, of
 Bennington, and C. W. Melcher of Barre.
 This would make a good strong team for
 Judge Parker as it is believed that these
 men favor him. The democratic state
 convention will be held at Burlington
 June 22.

A Rutland despatch to the Boston
 Herald says that chestnuts were planted
 in that city last week and that this is
 the first time that this variety of trees has
 ever been seen there. That will hardly
 be believed by the readers of the Rutland
 Herald who have sometimes detected a
 chesnutty flavor in its columns.

This "spontaneous" newspaper boom
 for Mr. DeBoer, who has previously
 emphatically declined to be a candidate
 for governor, need not disturb the friends
 of Candidate Bell. They know it is
 merely a case of "You press the button;
 we do the rest."

Judge Stafford's Appointment.

Suggested for United States Senator.

The appointment of Judge Wendell P.
 Stafford of the Vermont supreme court to
 the bench of the supreme court of the
 District of Columbia is a recognition by
 the President of one of the most brilliant
 men in Vermont, and, if he accepts the
 new position, the judiciary of his state
 will lose a member who has contributed
 much to its dignity and the soundness of
 its decisions, as well as literary character-
 to its opinions. Judge Stafford is an
 honest, independent, forceful man of rare
 gifts as an orator and writer, and a
 thorough legal scholar. He has long
 been regarded by those who know him
 as not the sort of a man to be shelved or
 sidetracked, but destined to achieve na-
 tional prominence if he lives. It may be
 questioned whether the appointment
 yesterday can really be considered a pro-
 motion from the position he now occu-
 pies. It may, however, lead to some
 higher position later, as was the case
 with Judge Pritchard, who has been
 promoted to the United States circuit
 bench, and it ought not to remove Judge
 Stafford from consideration when the
 time comes for Vermont to select a new
 United States senator.—[Springfield
 (Mass.) Republican.]

More of His Kind Needed in Vermont.

The promotion of Judge Wendell P.
 Stafford of the supreme court of Vermont
 to be a justice of the supreme court of the
 District of Columbia will remove from
 the activities of a state that sadly needs
 more of his kind of men a promising
 young jurist whose career has thus far
 reflected credit upon the bar and the
 bench, to say nothing of the good old
 New England influences under which he
 was reared.

Judge Stafford is of that type of the
 younger generation that is taking his
 profession and his responsibilities to the
 public and to the state seriously, and
 that is putting forward a new and old
 endeavor to live such a life of modest
 usefulness as may not only be faithful to
 the traditions of the fathers, but serve
 present interests in their turn and
 help to give that impetus to better
 thought and better doing that the old
 state needs so much. There are plenty
 more like him, of course, and his place
 will be filled, but it is a great pity that
 the resources of this little state are not
 sufficient to offer greater inducements
 than they do for her deserving sons to
 remain with her and share their successes
 with her.

But opportunity has knocked at Judge
 Stafford's door, and joy go with him as
 he answers the summons.—[St. Albans
 Messenger.]

Couldn't Be Side Tracked.

Vermont is well honored, and a man
 who deserved anything but the side track
 gets recognition in the appointment of
 Wendell P. Stafford of the Vermont
 supreme court to the bench of the
 supreme court of the District of Colum-
 bia. Judge Stafford is a man gifted as an
 orator and a writer, and a thorough
 legal scholar. It is not really a pro-
 motion, but it takes a brilliant man into
 a position and men of his own profession,
 where he will be more likely to make him-
 self felt.—[Boston Record.]

Adorned and Dignified the Bench.
 Hon. Wendell Phillips Stafford's pro-
 motion by appointment to the bench of
 the supreme court of the District of Colum-
 bia will be heard with feelings of pleas-
 ure through Vermont. Mr. Stafford has
 been an able lawyer, a prominent citizen
 and a man who took a broad and intel-
 ligent interest in public affairs. As a judge
 he has been adorned and dignified the
 Vermont. In his new position his friends
 are warranted in assuming that he will
 add to his present enviable reputation.
 —[Montpelier Argus.]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress of the D. A. R.—Interesting
 Summary of the Proceedings—Con-
 gressional Delegates—A Sugar Party by
 the Vermont Association.

(From our Washington correspondent.)

The Daughters of the American Revolu-
 tion voted last year to change the date
 of their continental congress from Febru-
 ary 22 to April 18, hence the delegates
 from all over the United States assembled
 upon that day in Chase's Opera House
 to open the 13th congress. The weather
 was propitious and so numerous were
 the delegates that the auditorium could
 not accommodate them all, so they were
 assigned to the two front rows in the
 side balcony and the alternates were
 seated behind them. There has been an
 increase of 4,750 members since February
 last, so the enrolled membership stands
 at 47,455 while the real membership
 was given as 40,264. Many members
 have either died or withdrawn from the
 society. More than 2,000 persons were
 gathered together upon the opening
 session to hear the President's address.
 Mrs. Tenuis Hamlin led in prayer and
 Percy Foster opened with "The Star
 Spangled Banner." Mrs. Charles W.
 Fairbanks, the president, reported the
 past year as one of the most successful
 in the history of the society. She referred
 to the historic date of the anniversary of
 the battles of Lexington and Concord,
 April 19, 1775, when the men of Lexing-
 ton made the armed protest against the
 representatives of tyranny 129 years
 ago. No date has left so indelible an im-
 print upon the world's history as that
 one, and hereafter it will be a significant
 one for the society as the day for the lay-
 ing of the corner stone of Memorial Hall.

About 40 chapters have been formed
 since the last congress and 39 real daugh-
 ters have joined the society. She had
 visited many state conferences and special
 meetings and she declared that those
 tours would ever be a beautiful page in
 memory. Many historical spots had
 been marked and some monuments had
 been raised. Through the Smithsonian
 Institution some exhibits of the Daugh-
 ters will be sent to the Louisiana Pur-
 chase Exposition. She received frequent
 applause during the delivery of her ad-
 dress which was given without any
 written notes.

Mrs. M. P. Peck of Iowa had the
 delightful task of responding, which she
 felt to be an honor. In the name of the
 delegates and members she expressed a
 hope that this would be the most har-
 monious and profitable one ever held.
 It was stated there were 272 delegates
 accredited to the congress, 47 state
 regents, 687 chapter regents and 30
 national officers, who were expected to
 form the voting membership in the con-
 gress. There were 10 proposed amend-
 ments to the constitution and two to the
 by-laws. The consideration of them was
 taken up at an early date in the
 proceedings. They evidently did not
 meet with the general approbation of the
 society. There was spirited opposition
 to the resolution to have a vice-presi-
 dent at large from the army and navy.
 This was called class legislation and did
 not pass. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood and
 Miss Mary Desha both objected to being
 retired as honorary life vice-presi-
 dents of the society. Mrs. Lockwood
 preferred to have the amendment with-
 drawn and Miss Desha wished it voted
 down—it was withdrawn—in fact the
 first five amendments were all voted
 down and the ones to constitute a state
 board of arbitration to which all matters
 could be referred for discussion and final
 settlement were also voted down as
 taking the legislative power from the
 congress.

Any motion to reduce the amount of
 dues to the national society always
 meets with strong and decided opposi-
 tion in Washington. Mrs. Donald Mc-
 Lean of New York, regent of the great
 New York city chapter, supported the
 10th amendment, which was that no
 amendment to an amendment should be
 acted upon by the same congress in
 which it is proposed. It has been sug-
 gested that an amendment shall not be
 brought up only once in two years here-
 after, so this did not pass. And some
 of the delegates objected to bringing in
 so many amendments to the constitution
 yearly and wasting time in discussion
 and then voting them down or to lay on
 the table; but they claim that they are
 aiming to perfect the constitution. The
 discussion of the second by-law occa-
 sioned some amusement—of how and
 when the official or recognition pin of
 the society shall be worn. Some wore it
 as a pin and some as a buckle at the belt,
 but it was suggested that hereafter it
 should be worn on the left breast. A re-
 ception was given to the members of the
 D. A. R. congress at the Corcoran art
 gallery upon Monday from 9 to 11 p. m.
 The evening was mild and beautiful, so
 there was an unusually large assem-
 blage of daughters handsomely gowned.
 Several of the vice-presidents general
 took turns in introducing Mrs. Fair-
 banks to the large company, being re-
 lieved each half hour, and Mrs. Fairbanks
 changed her position so as to shake
 hands the first of the time with her right
 hand and then with her left. For the
 first time we noticed the American flag
 was draped over the gallery where the
 receiving party were stationed. The ex-
 ercises of laying the corner-stone of Mem-
 orial hall were set for Tuesday afternoon
 at 2:30 p. m., April 19, in commemora-
 tion of the battles of Lexington and
 Concord. The lot where the D. A. R.
 hall was to be erected was fenced off and
 seats placed for from 2,500 to 3,000 per-

sons. The grand stand erected in front
 was filled with the officers and promi-
 nent guests. It was draped with flags
 and festoons, and medallions wreathed in
 green containing the names of the former
 president generals were suspended in
 front. Thirty Sons of the American
 Revolution acted as ushers and pre-
 sented the handsome souvenir programs,
 issued in blue and gilt, containing the
 picture of the proposed Continental
 hall. The Marine band opened the ex-
 ercises by playing the march, "My Own
 United States," and the audience rose
 and sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee."
 Then Dr. Edward E. Hale invoked the
 Divine blessing and the Children of the
 American Revolution saluted the flag,
 and after the singing of "The Star Spang-
 led Banner" Mrs. Fairbanks delivered
 her address.

The first of the afternoon a strong
 wind sprang up and it blew a high gale
 during the exercises, which were quite
 lengthy, being under the auspices of the
 Grand Lodge, F. A. M., District of Colum-
 bia. It took some time to deposit the
 various articles in the caravans with Ma-
 sonic rites. "The Marseillaise" was re-
 dered by the U. S. A. Engineers' band.
 The dedicatory prayer by Mrs. Tenuis
 S. Hamlin followed. There were many
 greetings to be given by the founders and
 prominent ladies, but the wind-gale
 was so severe that they adjourned to
 Chase's opera house after the corner-
 stone, which came from Vermont, was
 duly deposited, and there the exercises
 were concluded.

Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, one of the
 founders, addressed them as "Citizens of
 the Republic." Men became citizens de
 facto when they resolved there should be
 no taxation without representation. When
 the first presidents were elected, she
 said, the question of citizenship was
 settled for men and women. The Deh-
 orah Sampsons, Moll Pitchers, Abigail
 Adams and others who sewed a flag or
 twirled a distaff, sent food and clothing
 to the half-starved soldiers, worked the
 farm, balanced the revolutionary strug-
 gle, did more than to pay the taxes.
 Another notable day was when the finan-
 cial policy of Secretary Chase made
 greenbacks legal tender in the treasury.
 Men did not readily cut the sheets of
 greenbacks like women. General Grant
 punter thought it a good business ven-
 ture to employ women, as he could hire
 them much cheaper, and thus a pair of
 scissors cut the way for the new citizen-
 ship of women. The flag which will
 float from Memorial hall will be a daily
 reminder of the citizenship which suf-
 fered and died for the freedom of our re-
 public.

Many other short addresses followed.
 A resolution against Mormonism was
 passed almost unanimously with the
 exception of one no, and that was Mrs.
 Ida H. Harper, delegate from California.
 An appeal was made to save the historic
 houses of Washington on Lafayette
 Square. There have been 430 marriages
 of members of the society during the year.
 Mrs. A. P. Shute, the treasurer-general,
 reported the finances had a balance in
 bank March 31, of \$34,383.99. Total
 receipts during the year have been \$65,
 944.85, and total expenditures \$37,995.
 The balance on hand and in bank is
 \$93,108.79. Judge John Good of Vir-
 ginia made an address on the preserva-
 tion of Jamestown, Va., and at its close
 a resolution was brought in to ask con-
 gress to build a sea-wall to protect the
 town. An interesting reception was
 given to visit Fort Monroe, Jamestown
 and Old Point Comfort the Monday
 after the congress closed and after they
 reached Fort Monroe they would be
 the guests of the committee; a large
 number of the ladies accepted. The
 Children of the American Revolution held
 interesting exercises, their president,
 Mrs. Senator Burrows being absent.
 Mrs. Daniel Lothrop of Concord, Mass.,
 took her place. President and Mrs.
 Roosevelt gave a very pleasant and cor-
 teous reception to the congress. The
 majority gladly accepted the courteous
 invitation and enjoyed very much wan-
 dering through the various rooms. A
 few Virginia ladies, who never can forget
 that Booker T. Washington lunched
 there stayed away, but two Mississippi
 Daughters declared they were charmed
 with the quiet simplicity of manner and
 dress of Mrs. Roosevelt. The next after-
 noon Mrs. Fairbanks gave her reception
 from 5 to 7 p. m. in their spacious par-
 lor. It was a very pleasant social
 gathering. There were during the year
 100 members who were elected to the
 congress to be voted for at this congress
 and it was decided to begin the vote at
 8 p. m., but they were not ready until
 9:15 p. m. to begin and there were 14
 candidates so the ballots were not all
 cast until after midnight. It was de-
 cided by the Australian method, each one
 dropping her own ballot. The credential
 committee in charge of the ballots had
 been up all night to count the votes.
 Mrs. E. Avery, chairman of the election
 committee, reported the result of the
 morning session: 404 ballots had been
 cast and nine of the 14 candidates were
 elected, Mrs. G. W. Simpson of Massachu-
 setts, Mrs. C. L. Bowman of Connecti-
 cut, Mrs. Burnham of New Hampshire,
 and six others, but there was a tie on the
 10th vice-president-general, there being
 235 votes cast for Mrs. Quarles of
 Wisconsin and Mrs. Little of Rochester,
 N. Y.; the vote naturally rested between
 the two candidates and Miss Virginia
 Miller of the district received 234 votes.
 New York state desired Mrs. Little to
 receive the election, but it was stated
 Mrs. Donald McLean of New York city
 chapter favored Miss Miller of the dis-
 trict, who finding her friends had fallen
 was inclined in favor of Mrs. Quarles
 of Wisconsin. As a Senator's wife she
 can be in this city during the winter.
 Thus the Empire state has no vice-presi-
 dent-general, for Mrs. Quarles had the
 majority. Vermont had 14 representa-
 tives in the congress, Mrs. Stranahan
 was ill so Mrs. Estes took her place. St.
 Johnsbury had no delegate this year.
 Mrs. Clara E. Fuller of the district was
 elected recording secretary; Mrs. M. E.
 S. Davis was chosen as the treasurer and
 Mrs. John E. Dooliver, wife of the senator
 from Iowa, was made historian general.
 Mrs. E. M. Avery of Toledo, Ohio, was
 re-elected editor of the American Month-
 ly. Mrs. Fairbanks gave an interesting
 account of the work accomplished for
 the year. Hon. and stated she was
 ready to receive contributions. Ladies
 flocked up rapidly to give money, checks
 and pledges which were placed in the

large chest used for ballots and the
 amount has not yet been announced.
 Mrs. Fairbanks' chapter in Indiana
 over \$1,000, the state of Pennsylvania
 \$1,370 and New York state \$1,950.
 Mrs. E. M. C. White reported that the
 \$50,000 for the prison-ship martyrs of
 New York would soon be available for
 use. There is a movement on foot to
 bring the remains of John Paul Jones to
 this country for interment from Paris.
 He was one of our early naval heroes.
 One of the Massachusetts chapters
 originated the idea and has been work-
 ing to bring it to pass. Quite a spirited
 debate took place whether to give up the
 recognition pin and finally it was voted
 to continue it another year. The Rob-
 erts-Huey controversy was brought up
 and fully discussed. Action has been
 pending on this question for several
 years; both prominent society women in
 Philadelphia, who have been in the courts
 in that city. The society voted to sus-
 tain Miss Huey and congress was glad
 to dispose of the subject. The desecration
 of the flag was also brought out by a
 committee. Mrs. Fairbanks received
 quite an ovation at the close and all
 decided we had been fortunate in such
 pleasant weather.

Bourke Cockran of New York and John
 Dalzell of Pennsylvania had an exciting
 debate in the house. The former is Tam-
 many's eloquent orator and an apostle
 of free trade, while Dalzell is a republican
 and a protectionist. There was a good
 deal of phrase-making and considerable
 personality indulged in, and Cockran de-
 manded a committee be appointed to
 investigate the charge of Dalzell that he
 (Cockran) was a political Essaiist. Dalzell
 received monetary consideration for his
 advocacy of McKinley's election. This
 created a sensation, and the galleries
 were crowded to suffocation the next
 day, adherents of both orators thinking
 they would continue the debate. The
 Speaker Cannon deferred until the next
 day his decision on Cockran's appeal
 calling for a committee to examine the
 charge whether he had sold his services
 to the republican party in 1896 by mak-
 ing speeches during the presidential
 campaign. The speaker ruled that as
 Mr. Cockran was not a member of the
 house when the incident in contention
 took place, his resolution was not privi-
 leged. It was not a crime, the speaker
 declared, and Mr. Cockran was then
 only a private citizen and the house
 could not take cognizance of his actions.
 Congressman Williams of Mississippi,
 minority leader of the house, appealed
 from the decision of the chair, and Rep-
 resentative Payne of New York moved
 that the appeal be laid on the table,
 which motion prevailed.

Congressman Grosvener of Ohio
 asked for unanimous consent for a two
 hours' debate on the Philippine shipping
 bill, allowing one hour for each side.
 Representative Littlefield of Maine
 made a remarkable address, receiving
 much applause, often from both sides.
 He complimented the democrats on the
 return of the distinguished orator from
 New York for his oratorical display and
 magnificent talents and said it was a
 pleasure to meet and know him. The
 most vehement argument of free trade
 attained a new distinction through his
 eloquence. But instead of promoting
 this thought he had made a demagogical
 attack upon protection; he had mis-
 taken epithet for argument. People do
 not wish for abstract theories, but re-
 sults in everyday life. That is what
 the republican party will stand on in the
 coming campaign. On Saturday Mr. Cock-
 ran declared that free trade, bald and
 bare, would be the issue, but meeting
 a chilly reception, he changed his mind
 hours later he said it would not be the
 issue, for the republicans would have
 control for the next four years in the
 senate and the democrats could not pass
 it.

Mr. Littlefield challenged them to
 adopt Cockran's doctrines in their plat-
 form, and then they would bury democ-
 racy so deep in November no plummet
 could find it.

Tremendous applause followed his ad-

GRIP THAT FAILED

NARROW ESCAPE OF A WELL-KNOWN FARMER AND HORSEMAN.

One of the Worst Assaults Known—John H. Robinson Attacked Three Times and Given Up for Dead.

An encounter with highwaymen on a
 lonely road in Dutchess Co., N. Y., would
 have been preferable to the experience
 through which Mr. John H. Robinson,
 of Manchester Bridge, N. Y., actually
 passed. In the former case he would
 doubtless have been quickly relieved of
 his watch and money, and would have
 been left in a more or less brooded and
 shaken state by the roadside. But the
 loss of valuables would have been rela-
 tively small and within a few days he
 would have recovered from injuries and
 shock. Besides, such an attack would
 not be soon, if ever, repeated. Told by
 himself, his story is as follows:

"I was attacked three times during
 three years by grip, complicated with
 pneumonia, and my sufferings were ter-
 rible. I had some of the best physicians
 in the county but none of them could
 give me any relief from the fearful pains
 in the back of my head, just at the base
 of my skull. For two weeks I was so
 low that no one except the doctor and
 my wife was permitted to come into my
 room, and once I was given up for dead."
 "No one ever had the grip worse than
 I did unless he died, and I would have
 died too if it had not been for Dr. Wil-
 liams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I
 happened to read of two cases of grip
 that had been cured by them, so I got a
 box. After I had taken one box I felt
 much better, and three boxes cured me
 completely. I know this medicine is a
 grand good thing and I heartily recom-
 mend it as the only thing that saved my
 life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are such an
 excellent remedy for the grip and its
 after-effects, because they expel poison
 from the blood, supply tonic and nutri-
 tive elements to every organ and nerve,
 and, in short, forward all the processes
 that tend to rapid and complete recovery.
 One of the most striking results of the
 use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases
 of influenza is that the depression, which
 is such a trying characteristic of the dis-
 ease and which often takes a suicidal
 phase, is succeeded by elasticity of
 spirits. This great remedy is sold by all
 druggists throughout the world.

dress. Congress adjourned at 2 p. m.
 the next day and many members hast-
 ened to leave for their homes.

The Missouri trial has been continued.
 The Vermont maple sugar party on
 Tuesday night was a great success,
 nearly 400 persons gathering at the Na-
 tional Rifles' armory to partake of the
 good cheer and hear the brilliant ad-
 dresses from former sons of Vermont.
 They were full of anecdotes and there
 was a general good time, the speeches
 overflowing with expressions of loyalty
 to the state and Vermont was idealized
 to the full.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy Dar-
 ling and Congressman Haskins were
 among the speakers. A. M. C.
 Washington, April 29, 1904.

The Prosperity Slogan.

The republican party will have plenty
 of issues to talk about in the next cam-
 paign, but Frank B. Tracy points out
 very clearly in an unpartisan article in
 the World's Work for May that the voter
 who is satisfied with present conditions
 and good times is apt to support the
 party in power. He illustrates his point
 by citing Champ Clark's experience in
 Missouri as follows:

All the anti-imperialist thunder of
 1898 and 1900, and all the high prices
 of those later years could not prevail
 against the impression that the party
 of protection means prosperity. Mr.
 Champ Clark, the brilliant Missouri
 democratic congressman, said after the
 campaign of 1900 that he knew why his
 party was defeated—an old Missouri
 democrat at one of his own meetings
 gave him the key. As Mr. Clark was
 expatiating on the downfall of the con-
 stitution and the perils of the republic
 involved in the Philippine policy, this old
 farmer turned to a friend and observed,
 "Oh, I guess we can stand it as long as
 cattle is \$4 on the hoof."

The republicans have made prosperity
 their rallying cry, and it has won.
 Shrewd campaign maxims were never
 made than Mr. Hanna's, "Let well
 alone," and "Stand pat." The
 voter has no knowledge of tariff sched-
 ules. You can convince him that this
 schedule ought to be lowered and that
 one changed, but he is not going to trust
 the democratic party to do it.
 And what is the outlook for the com-
 ing campaign? The third parties do not
 promise to disturb the normal strength
 of the main parties; and "cattle is still
 \$4 on the hoof."

The Progress of the War.

Two important events in the